# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 145.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

#### HORRORS.

A Negro Preacher Torn with Iron Hooks. Says the Nashville Banner of Monday last:-We learn from a private letter received here vected from a private letter received nets yes, early that a band of ruffians, armed with sticks and clubs, went into a colored church at Liberty Hall, Hawkins county, East Tennessee, last Sunday, flourished their shilellahs above their heads, made grimaces, and laughed immoderately at the colored preacher in the midst of his devotions, and otherwise disturbed the peace and dignity of the congregation. When the services had been concluded and the audience dismissed, and the preacher, who had re-mained behind, was about to leave the church, he was seized and taken into the woods, robbed of all his money, stripped and whipped, and the flesh of his arms and back torn with an iron After perpetrating these horrible tortures, the robbers warned the preacher that if he did not leave that section of the country,

#### A Girl Beaten to Death in St. Louis.

On Sunday morning last, in St. Louis, a son of Mrs. Margaret Bauman called at the Coro ner's office, and stated that a colored girl had dled at his mother's house of diarrhea and cramps. The Coroner examined the body, and instead of finding any evidences of these physical disorders, discovered upon it fifty-two cuts. bruises, and contusions! This discovery put a new coloring upon the affair. Mrs. Bauman, a woman of forbidding aspect, was taken in custody and held for trial.

At the Coroner's investigation Mary Green

I was washing for Mrs. Bauman week before last in the afternoon I was taking a cup of coffee in here sailuding to the room in which the inquest was being held); while here Mrs. Bauman's little girl came in and said, "Ma, this girl is making a face at me." Mrs. Bauman jumped right up from the table, struck the girl with her fist, and afterwards took a stick that was standing in the corner and heef the stick that was standing in the corner, and beat the girl unmercifully over the head, making a gash in her head—there was a gash in her head before—Mrs. Bauman telling her at the same time, "—— you, nigger, I will kill all you niggers! All the white people say that I am too good to the girl." I told her not to hit the girl with a stick, but to take a switch to whip her with. I told her she would cripple the girl in this way; Mrs. Bauman said she could not help it—she was obliged to whip her; that she had given her money to go to the store, and that the girl had spent the money for bread and had eaten it. had spent the money for bread and had eaten it. It is no wonder that the girl did so, because she was half-starved to death. During the day, when I was here, Mrs. Bauman never gave this girl a piece of bread, and the same day when I came here washing Mrs. Bauman's little girl fell down on the board while the colored girl was getting some wood out-side of the yard. Mrs. Bauman, as soon as she saw her little girl falling, lumped at the colored girl and struck her with a stick all over the head and body struck her with a steek all over the heart and body shamefully. I believe this is the very stick (an oak stick about two and a half feet long and an inch thick shown witness) which she used in beating the girl. One day Mrs. Bauman went to a picule; when she came back ske beat the girl for something, I don't know what; the next day when I came I saw the girl all swelled and onlike in a guide the girl of showly the girl all swelled and puffed up, and full of blood; I asked her who beat her that way, and she said the watchman's girl had beaten her; she also told me afterwards that Mrs. Bauman had done it, and that Mrs. Bauman had done it, and that her she should say that the watchman's girl had done it.

An Entire Family Murdered. A few days since a party, a mile above Prarie du Chien, Wisconsin, drew ashore with a seine a couple of tranks, some bedding, and other household goods, which have been recognized as the property of Mrs. Hagerty, and since that time her body and those of two of her children ave been found in the river below that place. The discovery of the goods and the bodies has removed the mystery in which her disappearance was shrouded, and it has been discovered that he family were removed from Prairie du Chien a few months since by one Thompson, who lived a short distance back from McGregor, and friends of the family had never heard of her until the discoveries of the past few days were made. Suspicions of fonl play on the part of the teamster led to his capture on Sunday before ast, and the array of circumstances points to him as the probable villain who, to possess himself of the few hundred dollars belonging to the ady, in cold blood murdered the family, and thrust their bodies under the ice.

Subsequent accounts show that the suspected murderer of Mrs. Hagerty and three children, at McGregor, Iowa, has been lodged in the Dubuque county jail.

The McGregor News, in connecton with this matter, says:—"Mrs. Hagerty lived near Monons,

with her three children—two girls and a boy. Last November a man near Monona took the family in a sleigh to Prairie du Chien, or at least started to do so, since when nothing has ever been heard of them (it is said that the roman had \$800 in cash) and that there was a track on the ice to said lake, and that blood was seen on the ice and snow last winter, etc. etc. These are the rumors; whether they or not we cannot tell, but there seems to be but little doubt that there has been foul play."

talls of the Movement of the Nipe Filibusters. lorrespondence from Mayari, Cuba, May 27, kes the following statements relative to the vements of the Nipe fillbusters:-

i fillbuster belonging to the late expedition, and o got strayed in the wood. He stated that the edition amounted to 1200 men, with 6000 stand of is and eighteen cannon. He further mentioned t another expedition was expected, which latter

Is not ner expectation was expected, which latter is not improbable, as a war steamer reported having sighted a suspicious looking yessel, which took another course and was being chased.

Colonel Hidalgo had just arrived from Santiago with 146 men in the steamer Guantanamo. After landing he was reinforced by eighty artillerists, slipped in the war steamer Africa; 180 do, from Sibers and fifty eight infantry of this garging. bara and fifty-eight infantry of this garrison. The hole force having formed, took the crossroad to eiguin, where they arrived and found the rations f the enemy's advance guard. Afterwards they ame up with 500 of the fillbusters escorting a convoy. They fired live shots, which were speedly epiled to by our vanguard, and then a bayonet harge was made, while the enemy made we discharges, which only cost our force two counded. It was our vanguard that replied, till the clumn came close to the creux, who was then wounded. It was our vanguard that replied, till the column came close to the enemy, who was then charged at the point of the bayonet, when he made another volley and tamediately dispersed, taking refuge is the swamps, abaneously his convoy, and hany articles of war which were very useful to our roops. A torrent of rain fell shortly afterwards, and the examination of the field was postponed for the following day. According to the statement of a somer the number of fillowsters that landed was our hundred, of whom only forty-live or fifty were foreigners. Belgiand. were doreigners—Americans, Germans, Belgians and Italians. All that was captured and could not be carried away was destroyed on the 25th, and the column then passed to encamp at Punta Ramon. It left that peninsula on the 26th, and the different detachments were sent to their respective homes. One of the mannon taken was sent by Colonel Hidalgo to the Captain-General. The list of the so-called "Ridemen of Liberty" who were in this expedition shows that they were all Cubans.

The generality of the fillbusters wear blue woollen fru and partatoons, and some adorn their heads nn commanded by General Buceta has red quite unexpectedly, composed of the Reus alion of chasacurs, with two pieces of mountain

attalion of chassears, with two pieces of mountain tilliery. They came in the midst of a heavy shower frain. They have come over the most intransitable of of roads that troops could have to contend with, as in the free possession of the rebels ever since sy field to the woods in March last, when this two was taken by the column of Colonel Lopez mara. It appears that on Buceta's arrival at Paima Soriano he got advice of the Nipe seding, and it is a pity that the difficulties exceeded his getting on with artillery and baggage its more rapid rate than he did. He had to cut his at the training; he had to cut his road all the way. The summ at last arrived at the hasiends of Cayo dellar, when the torrents of rain commenced. The when the torrents of rain commenced. The es, which shows that our troops should always be

provided with camp tents in these tropics. The enemy had set fire to all the huts and houses on the way. The column was nowhere hostilized till the next journey, when it approached the haciendas of Buenaventura and Juliana, where the rear was fired upon from the woods, only, however, killing one man. Our troops penetrated the woods, but could not descry the enemy. The march from Juliana to Mayari was also rendered painful in consequence of more rain. On arriving at Guao consequence of more rain. On arriving at Guao Abajo the parties of rebeis, who have so long been in pacific possession of these localities, fired on the vanguard and afterwards on the rear, but this occasioned one wounded. It appears General Bucera proposes to remain here, to establish a provisional field hospital for the sick men of his column, and he

will then undertake more active operations.

The garrison of this locality consists of 250 men; the column of Buceta is 1000 strong. Between Nipe and Puerto Padre there are 200 men of the two companies of Madrid Volunteers, 600 of the artillery battallon, 600 of the Benegasi mobilized volunteers, the 800 men who landed at Puerto Padre, and the 1000 who accompanied Brigadier Ferrer, besides some other detachments.

#### SPORTING NEWS.

Western Epidemic of Prize Fights-A Lively Mill on the Public Streets of Cincinnati-Defeat of the Press Militant.

Under the head of "Indecent Sporting News" New York journal gives this spicy account of

lively mill: a lively mill:—
Mr. Richard Smith, managing editor of the
Cincinnati Gazette, engaged on Monday last in
an extenspore rough and tumble fight with Mr.
Thomas Alcibiades Nesmith, proprietor and
manager of a city horse railroad line, known as
"Route No. 9," who was aggrieved by an article reflecting upon him in that capacity, published in the Gazette. The parties met on Walnut street shortly after noon, when the following scene, described by the Cincinnati Commercial, took place:"Mr. Smith, I want to know whether yo

wrote that article about me in last Friday's

Mr. Smith—"Yes, sir; it was I who wrote it."
Mr. Nesmith—"Well, Mr. Smith, what do you bropose to do about it?"
Mr. Smith—"I don't know that I propose to

do anything about it, sir."

Ms. Nesmith—"Well, Mr. Smith, I'll tell you what I do propose to do about it; I propose to give you a d——d good licking for it, sir." And with this plain statement of his intentions, Mr. Nesmith, at ten minutes to 1 o'clock, Cincinnati time, uncoiled a horsewhip with a short, hard, time, uncoiled a horsewhip with a short, hard, heavy handle, and a long, limp, leathern lash, which he took from one of his pockets, and proceeded to apply it with considerable vigor to Mr. Smith's shoulders, holding him firmly by the lapel of his coat the while. Mr. Smith conceived the idea of scaring his assailant. He made a great show of fumbling about his pistol pocket behind as if for a weapon, but did not pocket behind, as if for a weapon, but did not accomplish his object, and made for Mr. Nesmith with his fist. But old Nes. having had a little experience in matters pugilistic, threw up his left, and sent his right bunch of fives traight into Mr. Smith's breast.

Quite a large crowd had gathered around the parties by this time, and great excitement prevalled. But nobody thought of stopping the fight just then. At last Mr. Smith made a rush at his enemy and they clenched. After wrestling together for several seconds Nesmith threw his man to the pavement, and fell on him very heavily. Several gentlemen then pulled Nes-mith off, and assisted Mr. Smith to his feet. The former, having accomplished his purpose, walked leisurely down the street, and the latter was taken into an office hard by, where his clothes were brushed and his face and hands washed. In a few minutes he was presentable again, and walked to the Gazette office by the shortest and most direct route. He appeared to harbor no desire to hunt Nesmith up for an explanation of his strange conduct. Mr. Smith's sad mistake was in losing time in feeling for an absent pistol. He lost at this moment the golden opportunity of removing the remainder of the skin from Nesmith's nose, and vindicating the liberty of the press.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, June 15. Mr. Richard Smith, in his set-to with Mr. Nesmith, committed a flagrant breach of the rules of civilized warfare in biting the ear of his opponent. Much allowance may be made for what is done in the heat of passion and excitement, but the cool and foe-defying self-possession with which Richard "squared off" at Nesmith, preparatory to the final "closing in," denies the right of any such plea in mitigation, and forces us reluctantly to the conclusion that the bite was deliberate and premeditated, and acked but the single element of time to have converted it into a savage and malicious We regret this exceedingly, the more especially as it cannot but cast a dark shadew on the fair fame of Mr. Smith's illustrious ecuntryman and fellow-pugilist, Mr. McCoole, who is to-day to contend for the championship of the manly art in St. Louis. There is, too, another and more severe aspect of the case which we would fain overlook, but cannot. Mr. Smith is a member of the church in high standing—a deacon, in fact. He prides himself on being of the church militant, but Mr. Nesmith's maimed and bleeding car proclaims him of the church masticant—if we may coin a word for so sad a purpose. To defend oneself when attacked is in perfect harmony with the teachings of the Christian religion, and, had Deacon Smith done no more than that, we should not feel compelled to use the pen of reproof to-day But we submit that biting—not to say "chawing"—a man's ear nearly off is neither meek nor lowly, nor warranted by that apostolic sanction which a church deagon should aim to secure for

# HILDERBRAND.

# The Missouri Buchwhacker.

A day or two since we gave the particulars of n attempt by seventeen men to capture this notorious Missouri desperado, which was not inly ineffectual, but sadly fatal to a number of

the assailing party. The following incident is just given publicity:-At the close of the war he went to Texas, and returned to St. Francois county about a year ago in poor circumstances. He gave out that wanted to settle up his mother's estate, from which he expected some \$300 or \$400. Poverty drove him to engage in hard work. He chopped ord wood for a time at Rush Tower Bend, some thirty miles below St. Louis. One day he went to De Soto, and a friend who was with him asked Colonel Bili Fletcher if he would like to see Hilderbrand. The Colonel replied that he would shoot him at sight. Hilderbrand then tapped Fletcher on the shoulder, and said he was the man. Fletcher, it is said, forgot his brave words, and promised to let Hilderbrand

alone, if the latter would do the same by him. The following incident is related:—Since the row Hilderbrand was shot through the leg by Jack Smith, and his wounds were dressed by woman who afterwards married a man who squandered all her means. He then left his wife and lived with her negro servant in Arkansas Hilderbrand, stung with resentment at the way in which the woman who attended to him while sick was treated, went with a few men, and tying the man and negress together, flung them nto the river. For this act Hilderbrand was tried and sentenced to be hung. Before the time of execution, two hundred men, clothed in Federal uniform, went to the jail and demanded that the prisoner be given to them. The jailor supposed the object was to lynch him, instead of which they put him on a horse and he made hi escape. Hilderbrand is described as of tall siender form, sharp features, grey eyes, and red hair. He has a feminine voice, steps as lightly as an Indian, and can clear a seven-rail fence with the agility of a deer. Like Scott's "Rob Roy McGregor," he possesses boldness, sagacity, and prudence, qualities highly necessary in wa which become vices when misdirected. His father was a farmer in rather bad repute, and his mother died of grief after the massacre of

#### OUR DEBT.

A Sensible Comment by a London Journal. The following extract from the London Times

s of unusual interest to "We Americans":-Apparently the Americans are never tired of "looking into their affairs." We ourselves have accounts of a very similar character to keep, but we put them out of sight, if not out of mind. Perhaps not one Englishman out of fifty can say within ten millions or so what is the amount of our national debt, whether it is rising or falling; indeed we hardly know how the information is to be acquired except from the statements annually made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the Americans won't keep their skeleton in the cupboard. They take it out on the first of every month and put the bones together, and count the joints, and go through the whole articulation with extraordinary precision and relish. A dozen times a year, at the very least, our own telegrams. ing; indeed we hardly know how the information year, at the very least, our own telegrams report the exact dimensions, weight, and tendency of the American debt as just certified by authority, with its increase or decrease, as the case may be, since the last stock-taking a week or two before. Sometimes the figures seem to go up, sometimes down; but they are displayed to the whole nation in black and white, and with an official certificate of accuracy. The meaning of all this is that the Americans do not look upon their debt as we look on ours. They are deter-mined not to regard it as a permanent burden. We, having learned patience under our load, are content to provide the interest annually required, and leave the principat to take care of itself. In point of fact, some o our most liberal statesmen have been distinctly opposed to any reduction of the debt when opportunities were offered. Mr. Cobden, for instance, maintained that it would be far better to reduce taxation, or simply revenue, than to bring the amount of debt down by a million or two; and the opposite school, represented by Mr. Gladstone, can hardly be said to have prevailed to much purpose in giving effect to their views. But Americans of all schools appear to concur in a doctrine exactly the contrary. However much they may differ on other questions of financial policy, they are all one in assuming that the public debt cannot be left as it is. It must be gradually reduced and ulti-mately extinguished. The citizens of the Union are not going to carry this clog about them for-

#### OBITUARY.

Lord Stanley of Alderley. The death of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a British statesman of considerable eminence, is announced by cable telegram. Edward John Stanley, second Baron of the name, was born in 1802, at Alderley, in the county of Chester, being descended from one of the cadet branches of the great house of Stanley, of which the Earl of Derby is the distinguished head. After having graduated at the University of Oxford, Lord Stanley entered the House of Commons in 1831. as member for the county of his birth. He acted with the Whig party, and became Secretary of the Colonies, and afterward of the Home Department, under Lord Grey's administration. Upon the formation of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, Lord Stanley became Secretary of the Treasury; and afterward, when Lord John Russell became Premier, Lord Stanley was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. By the influence of Lord John Russell he was elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Eddisbury: but in 1850 he succeeded to the hereditary peerage of Alderley by the demise of his father, the first Baron. In 1853 the celebrated coalition Ministry was formed, with Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell as the leading spirits; and under this Ministry Lord Stan-ley accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to which he sul sequently added the duties of Paymaster-General of the Forces. These offices he retained until the fall of the Aberdeen Ministry, and the assumption by Lord Palmerston of the office of Premier in 1855. In this Cabinet he held the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade only, but became also a member of the Privy Council. The advent of Lord Derby to power relieved Lord Stanley of the cares of office, and he has not figured very conspicuously in politics since, although his speeches in the House of Lords always commanded attention. Lord Stanley married in 1826 a daughter of Viscount Dillon, by whom he had eight children; the eldest, Henry, was formerly Secretary of Legation at Athens. Baron Stan-

# ley, of Alderley, was in the sixty-seventh year of his age at the time of his death. STRUCK DEAD.

Fatal Result of a Prize-Fight.

A terrible affair happened on the banks of Cayuga Lake, New York, on Saturday. Two men named Donnelly and McGuire had some dispute with regard to their physical strength. Donnelly, who is a large, heavily built man, of no particular pugilistic skill, had frequently boasted that he could lick McGuire, who was a stout, wiry man, weighing some thirty pounds less than Donnelly. McGuire had a local repu-tation as a boxer. Each man had a crowd of friends, who angrily canvassed the strength of their favorites, and did everything in their power to bring about a fight. At last the preliminaries were arranged, and small sums of money were staked upon the result. The fight took place on Saturday afternoon, at Ogden's dock, on the west side of Cayuga Lake. Several hundred persons were present. Seconds, referee,

and an umpire were chosen, and the fight began. The first round was a long and bloody one, but Donnelly was finally sent to grass. second round McGuire gave Donnelly a terrific upper cut, and Donnelly returned it by knocking McGuire into his corner. In the third round Donnelly forced the fighting. McGuire sprang away from him, but was finally knocked through the ropes. The fourth round opened with signs of fatigue on the part of McGuire. Donnelly punished him severely. The fifth round opened with the closing of one of Donnelly's eyes. McGuire closed in with him and threw him heavily. The sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds were marked by similar results. At the be-ginning of the ninth round Donnelly, who had been considerably blown, appeared to catch his second wind. After some fibbing he struck McGuire a powerful blow on the left temple. McGuire dropped to the ground like a bar of lead, gasped twice and died. Donnelly gazed at the corpse with bloody eyes and cried, "My God, I've killed him! O Jimmy, speak to me!" His friends urged him to fly. An alarm was raised. It was said that the Sheriff's officers were approaching. Donnelly drew on his coat, broke through the ring, and fled like a deer. He has not since been seen, and it is said that he is now in Canada.

MINISTER CURTIN.—Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been escorted in a special train from Philadelphia by a committee of the Councils of that city and a number of personal and political friends, including Colonel Alex, McClare, Colonel William B. Mann, General Joshua T. Owen and others. The Governor will leave for Southsmitton to-day in the Bremen steamer Donau. He was visited last evening by General Dix, Horace Greeley, Collector Grinnell and others. Mr. Grinnell has placed at the disposal of the Minister a government vessel, which will leave the Battery at noon to-day with the escort party. The Governor will be transferred to the steamer in the bay. He will be accompanied by Titlan J. Coffey, the Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Gratz, his private secretary, and their families. Mr. Curtin will stop a few days in London, and expects to reach St. Petersburg in twenty-five days by easy travel, arriving there about the middle of July.—N. Y. Herald of this morning.

Wreaths that have lain on Lamartine's grave sell - Mrs. Grant is said to be strongly in favor of giv-

# SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

National Banks Asking for Coupon Bonds-The Great Boston Noise -President Grant's Pleasure Trip-The Departure of Minister Curtin from New York.

Affairs in the Mining Regions
-Vacillating Course of the
Laborers - The Mines
Now Being Worked.

#### FROM THE STATE.

The Hyde Park Miners Determined not to Work-Resumption of Labor in Several Dlines-The Basis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 17 .- About seven hundred miners attended the meeting at Hyde Park yesterday. The question of resumption was discussed at great length, and the miners, by almost a unanimous vote, decided to stay out until they got the basis rate, if it took them ten years to accomplish it.

At a meeting of all the Luzerne county delegates, held at Pittstown on Tuesday, it was voted that all the miners who can get the basis will go to work at once, and that those who cannot get the basis must stay out until they do. A resolution was adopted, providing that wherever work is resumed, three men shall be put in each chamber instead of two, so that the men out on suspension may have partial work, or enough to support them for the time being.

Work commexced this morning at the works of Messrs. Swover & Hillman.

At the mines of Messrs, Harvey, near Plymouth, the men turned out yesterday to go to work, but they had no sooner entered the mines than they left again in a body. They were asked to resume work at the old rate. They were under the impression that they would be allowed the basis, and upon ascertaining the mistake, threw down their tools.

The basis in force in and about Wilkesbarre is 87% cents per car, with coal at \$5 at Hoboken, and 121/2 per cent. increase for all labor as coal advances in price.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

President Grant at Worcester. WORCESTER, Mass., June 17.—President Grant will visit this place to-day, and will review the public schools, and will be escorted through the streets by the Highland Cadets and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Boston, June 17 .- To-day the 94th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is being celebrated in the adjoining city of Charlestown with much brilliancy. The celebration opened with a procession of antiques and horribles. This was followed by a mock peace jubilee. The procession of the military and fire companies of the city of Charlestown, and of a visiting company from Maine, has just passed in review before the city authorities. Crowds of people passed over from Boston to witness the Charlestown celebration. To-night there will be a grand out-door promenade concert.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

Municipal Aid to Railroads—The Great Gold Case Decided at Last. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 17 .- The Baltimore City Council has now an ordinance under consideration to subscribe one million of dollars in aid and completion of the Virginia Valley Railroad. This meets with universal favor, and will undoubtedly be passed.

Charles M. Haney, Warden of the City Jail. died last evening of paralysis. He had been ill for several weeks. He was formerly well known as a railroad conductor.

The Abell & Co. gold case was decided in the Superior Court this morning by a verdict of the jury in favor of Abell & Co. for the whole amount of three thousand dollars in gold, with the interest in gold from the time of its deposit to now, which amounts to three thousand nine hundred dollars. The attorneys for Gittings, of the Chesapeake Bank, filed exceptions, with a view to carrying the case again to the Court of

# THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Programme for To-Day-Rush for Scats. Dematch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, June 17 .- The national character of the musical programme at the Coliseum causes an immense rush for tickets, and in some cases they have sold at ten dollars premium. The building will probably be as well filled as yesterday. The Peace Jubilee goes gloriously on, and there seems no dissinution either in the number of visitors there or the interest in the celebra-

# FROM NEW YORK.

A Run-away at West Point.

West Point, June 17 .- Messrs, Gumtree and Clark were ran away with by frightened horses to-day, and both were severely injured, as was the driver. The horses ran into the river and were drowned. They were valued at \$3000. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- Minister Curtin and family were called upon this morning by Horace Greeley, General Dix, A. T. Stewart and other distinguished gentlemen. They all left for the steamer on which the new Minister is to sail at

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, June 17 .- Vice-President Schuyler Colfax and Mrs. Colfax arrived here this morning, at 11 o'clock, on board the steamer Mary Powell, from Rondout.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 17.—Stocks firm. Gold, 183. Exchange, 936. 6-208, 1862, 1223; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 11836; new, 11936; do. 1867, 11936; 10-408, 10836; Virginia 68, 6136; Missouri 68, 9636; Canton Co. 68; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central, 18836; Reading, 8836; Hudson River, 157; Michigan Central, 18436; Michigan Southern. 10536; Illinois Central, 144; Claveland and Pittsburg, 9634; Chicago and Rock Island 11836; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 18556.

#### FROM THE WEST.

July Interest of Tennessee State Bonds-Claims Against the Commonwealth. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenu., June 17 .- It is ascertained from official sources that there is little or no probability of the State being able to meet the July interest on its bonds, and that the different railroads cannot pay the interest on the large amount of bonds loaned them, which will leave Controller Blackburn without any resource save that of ruinous borrowing.

The amount of claims against the State on the first of July will be about \$1,100,000. It is thought that the outstanding claims can be cleared up by the 1st of September, inasmuch as the taxes will be nearly all paid by that time.

A New Journal. The newspaper in the interest of Stokes for Governor, to be started here next Monday, will be issued daily and weekly.

A New Railroad. Work was commenced to-day on sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad. A New Indiana Railroad Project.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17.—The directors of the Indianapolis, Delphi, and Chicago Air Line Kallroad met in this city yesterday, and made all the arrangements for the survey of the line. They also appointed a committee to meet with the commissioners of each county, and ask them to levy a tax in accordance with the railroad law passed last winter for the purpose of grading the road through their counties. The Fourth.

The Germans of this city held a meeting last night, and resolved to celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday, with a procession, firing of cannon, etc.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Coupon and Registered Bonds. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, June 17 .- Applications are constantly being received at the Treasury Department from national banks, and particularly from those which have been Government depositories, for coupon bonds in lieu of registered bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. Such applications cannot be granted by the Secretary without special authority from Congress.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. London, June 17—A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%; United States Five-twenties galet and steady at 80%; Eric, 20; Illinois Cen-

tral, 95%.

Liverpool, June 17—A. M.—Cotton firmer; midding uplands, 11% (e12d.; middling Orleans, 12% (e) 121%. The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Other articles unchanged. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, June 17—P. M.—Consels for money, 92%; for account, 92%; U. S. 5-20s quiet at 80%. Stocks UICT.

LIVERPOOL, June 17-P. M.—Cotton is a shade rmer; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 1214d. London, June 17—P. M.—Sugar firmer for both on the spot and affoat.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.
In the case of the three colored persons charged
with assault and battery upon Police Officer
McLaughlin, No. 115 the jury convicted Alexander
Martin, who was sent to prison for fifteen days, and the other defendants were acquitted.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day. Henry Herbert, a rusty looking old gent, was con-leted of habitual assaults and batteries upon his wife, being moved to such abuses by an excessive

use of liquor.

William Allen and Amos Harvey were tried for assault and battery upon a colored man. It was testified that as the prosecutor was one evening re-cently walking past Seventh and Bedford streets, he was attacked by two men and crucily beaten. He recognized and identified Allen, but was not posi-tive as to Harvey, and therefore the jary acquitted the latter and convicted the former.

Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of William Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of

George Bryant pleaded gulity to a charge of John Benson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. Peter Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of arceny.

Christian Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of esault and battery.
This disposed of all the prisoners, and the remainder of the day was taken up with a case the details of which are unfit for publication.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 17, 1869.

The slight degree of improvement in trade durin the current week has stimulated somewhat the de mand for loans, but in the present condition of the money sources no pressure exists. We notice no tendency to contraction on the part of our banks, save in confining their discounting transactions to their regular depositors; but vesterday and to-day good paper has been taken up from outside makers when endorsed by well-known signatures. This is certainly no indication of weakness or fear of ap-proaching stringency. In this respect, however, our market is in favorable contrast with most others on the scaboard, where currency is scarce and the rates severe. The cause may probably be found in the bsence of the speculative spirit which characterizes other cities. Call loans are easily made at 5.66 per cent., the former on plotige of Governments, and discounts range from 6 to 8 per cent., according to

In Government bonds there is a slight upward movement, without much activity. Gold opened at 138%, but is a little weak at the second board, the

138%, but is a little weak at the second board, the closing quotation being 138%.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the stock market to-day, and prices were stronger. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 109. City 6s changed hands at 100 for the new certificates. Lehigh gold loan sold at 93%, ex interest.

terest.

Reading Railroad was the most active on the list, opening at 49½ and closing at 49½. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 57. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 29½, Lehigh Valley sold at 50¼, and Norristown Railroad at 69.

Cansl shares were without improvement, 19½ was hid for Schwikili Navigation, preferred, and 344 was old for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 36% for Lehigh Navigation.

Lehigh Navigation.

Nothing was done in Coal, Bank, or Passenger Railway stocks. 27 was offered for Spruce and Pine; 26 for Fifth and Sixth, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street FIRST BOARD.

13 sh Norrist'n R. 69 | 100 sh Oil C. & A R. 43% Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1213, @1213; @0.1862, 1224, @1224; do. 1864, 117, 21174; do. 1865, 118%, @1185; do. 1865, 1885, alew, 1193, @1193; do. 1867, new, 1193, @1193; do. 1868, 1194, @1193; do. 1867, new, 1193, @1193; do. 1868, 1194, @1193; do. 1867, new, 1193, @1193; do. 1868, 1194, @1193; do. 1868, 1194, @1193; do. 1867, new, 1193, @1193; do. 1868, 1194, @1193; do. 1868, 1194, @1194; do. 1868, 1194, @1194; do. 1868, 1194, @1194; do. 1869, 1194, @1194; do. 1868, 1194; @1194; do. 1868, 1194; @1194; do. 1868, 1194; @1194; do. 1868, 1194; @1194; do. 1868; do. 1868, 1194; @1194; do. 1868; do. 1868;

# FIFTH EDITION

#### FROM PARIS.

Porsecutions of the Parisian Press.

Collision Between Miners and the Military.

Seven Civilians Killed and Many Wounded.

#### FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, June 17 .- The political mews is unimportant.

Paris, June 17 .- This city is entirely tranquil, and there are no fears of further disorder. The manager of Le Rappel newspaper, re-cently started in the interest of the anti-dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting contempt of the govern-

six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000f., and each printer in the establishment to one month's imprisonment and 1000f, fine. A collision occurred yesterday at St. Etienne between coal miners and the national troops, and several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners held by the military; firearms were used on both sides, and the rioters dispersed, losing seven killed and

ment. The editor of the paper is sentenced to

many wounded. Five soldiers were badly wounded. At the last accounts all was quiet. President Grant's Movements. WORCESTER, Mass., June 17 .- The President arrived here at 2 o'clock P. M. on a special train, accompanied by Mayor Blake and a committee from our city government, who met him at Groton, where the President has made a brief visit with Secretary Boutwell. On his arrival at Lincoln Square the President was received by the city government and members of the Governor's staff, several military companies, the entire fire department, and members of Post 10 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was escorted through the principal streets, which were profusely decorated with the national

During the President's passage through

# ture of the recepton. The President's party dined at the Bay State Hotel at 3 o'clock, and will take the 4-30 train for the West. The Cuban Revolution.

Main street the scholars from all the schools were stationed in a line on either side of the

street, which was a pleasing and prominent fea-

HAVANA, June 16, via Key West, June 17 .-An expedition of about 600 filibusters from the United States is reported to have landed recently at Punto Arenas without being molested, and immediately marched to the interior, where they have already joined the forces under General Jordan. The Spaniards are getting frightered. The arbitrary arrest of suspected parties continues, and the system of espionage is increasing.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- Several members of the Cuban Junta bave been arrested by United States Marshal Barlow on a charge of the neutrality laws, and are now in Ludlow Street Jail.

# \* INSANE.

Here is one of the recorded instances of where an unsuccessful office-hunter has become insane. It is told by an Albany (N. Y.) paper:-

'Among the numerous applicants for position in the post office was a German named Charles Saulver, a resident of the First ward, and for some time past in the employ of Lyman J. Lloyd. He is a man of family, and always regarded as a good citizen. It seems that he had become so thoroughly impressed with the belief that his application would be granted that disappointent rendered him insane. The first intimation his wife had of a change in his mental condition was when he told her to 'wake him up carly in the morning as he had to go to the post office to carry letters.' After that he would not converse with any person, not even with his wife, and remained perfectly mate. He procured his gun, went to his bedroom and barricaded the door, so as to prevent any one from entering. he remained for several hours, when he finally fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. Then it was that his wife procured the assistance of a few neighbors, who succeeded in effecting an trance to the room without being heard by its occupant, who was then secured. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced Saulver to be laboring under an aberration of mind, and upon their certificates the unfortunate disappointed office-seeker was removed to the County Insanc

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, June 17 .- The Flour market is more active, but prices are unsettled and weak. About 1800 barrels were taken for home consumption at \$5@5.25 for superfine, \$5.62%@6 for extras, \$5.75@ 6 to for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.75@ 6.75 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$7@8 for

Ohio do., do., and \$850@10.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.25% 6.50 % bbl. There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and prices are hardly so strong; sales of red at \$1.40@1.50; amber at \$1.50@1.60; and 1000 bushels No. I Spring sold yesterday afternoon on secret terms. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at \$1.28. Corn is firm at the recent advance; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 55c., and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 88c. and high mixed at 90@91c. Oats are selling at 78@75c. for Western, and 50@70c. for Southern and Pennsylvalia. Southern and Pennsyivania.

Nothing doing in Harley or Malt, Bark.—The last sales of No. 1 Quereitron were at Whisky is quiet at 55c.@\$1 @ gallon, tax paid.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine Nows see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JUNE 17. 

Schr Mist, Muncey, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Stramer Diamond State, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig John Sanderson, Coulter, 19 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Brig Charles Miller, Doughty, 20 days from Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr August Eye, Thompson, 12 days from Boeton, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr August Eye, Thompson, 12 days from Boeton, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Mist, Muncey, 4 days from New Haven.

Schr Mist, Muncey, 4 days from New Haven.

Schr A. Wooley, King, from Boston.

Schr Mist, Muncey, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, I day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Lille Mullin, McConomy, I day from Port Deposit, with lumber to John D. Ward & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.

with lumber to John D. Ward & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.

Lewes, Del., June 15.—Ship N. Monher, for Antworp, went to sea to-day. Harque Savannah, for Havre, came down this evening and passed out. Brig Erceutive, from Montavidee, with bone ash, is at the Breakwater, waiting orders. Also in the harbor, solrs Helen P., from Portland for Washington, D. C.; Stephen Hodadon, from New Haven, bound south; C. R. Vickerr, from Providence for Plymouth, N. C.; Revenue, from Philadelphia for Fall River; and Tantamount, from do, for Georgetown, D. O.